

M. Carter

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. II.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

[No. 361.]

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Sugar in do.
Coffee in bags,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Raisins in do.
Starch in do.
Tobacco in kegs, &c. ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,
Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,
Halfhicks, Plains,
Plaids, Coatings,
Duffels, Flannels,
Irish and Sheeting Linens,
German Osnaburgs,
Calicoes, Durants,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Silk Gloves,
Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,
Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hhds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.
Holland Gin in bls.
Teneriffe Wine in casks,
Cordials in bls.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
Moulds in hhds.
Rice in tierces and bls.
Scap in boxes,
Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
Randomly assorted,
30 boxes Havana Segars,
Cotton in bales—on a credit.

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Plaines,
Carpet and Carpeting,
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Gingham,
A variety of Muffin and Muffin Hand
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.

Public Sale.

On the 11th of February next
WILL BE SOLD,
On the Premises,

A neat and convenient Store
and Dwelling House, on Prince-Street,
near the corner of Royal-Street. The
stand is equal to any in the Town, fronts
on Prince-Street 18 feet 4 inches, and is
in depth 78 feet, with the benefit of an
alley; subject to a rent of Twenty
Pounds. Terms, &c. will be made known
previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER, v. M.

January 23.

For Charter.

THE SCHOONER
LUCY,

Captain Snow, 90 Tons
burthen, to Europe, or any
port in the West-Indies—apply to the
Master on board at Vowell's Wharf or to
the subscribers.

JANNEY & PATON.

January 22.

Cash given at this office for
clean Rags.

GERMAN LINENS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE

Best white Ticklenburg,

Second qual. do.

Brown do.

Osnaburgs,

Brown Hempen Rolls,

White do.

Hessian do.

Brown Holland and Dowlas.

ALSO ON HAND,

A Quantity of

Turk's Island, Isle of May, and

Cadiz SALT.

December 29.

Valuable Property

(Within a quarter of a mile of Alexandria)
TO BE RENTED.

12 Acres of land, on the East

side of the George-Town road, well en-
closed, with a post and rail fence, and a
growing hedge all round, about 5 acres of
this lot is cultivated as a Garden, and well
manured, in which there are a variety of
excellent bearing fruit trees, grape vines,
rasberry, gooseberry, and currant bushes,
a variety of herbs and flowers and 38 aspara-
gus beds, highly manured and produced a-
bundantly, there are also on this lot, two
dwelling houses, a cow-house, stable, corn
and sheep-house.

23 Acres of land on the West
side of the said road, enclosed in like man-
ner, about 15 acres of it is in timothy, and
produces good crops of hay, about 6 acres
has been in clover, and since a crop of rye
has been taken from it; at a proper season
it may be again laid down, in either clo-
ver or timothy; about two acres is in
wood—this lot may be conveniently di-
vided into four good grass lots.

No person or persons need apply to rent
the aforesaid property, but such as can
come, well recommended, for their hone-
sty, sobriety and knowledge in the garden-
ing and farming business. The two lots
will be let separate or together as may best
suit, and good security will be required,
for performance of the covenants, in the
lease or leases. For terms apply to the
subscriber. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

January 20.

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,
Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,
1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,
1 do. do. dark bottle green,
1 do. of dark brown superfine,
1 do. dark mixed brown superfine,
2 do. of blue fine cloth,
1 do. of dark mixture fine cloth,
3 do. lapet muslins,

Of sprigged muslins a number—also dimi-
ties; camel hair shawls; brown, red and
blue bandannoes; yellow flags and
cinnamon silk shawls; a number of India
book muslins; womens' blue and white
worsted and cotton stockings, mens'
fancy cotton stockings; a few pieces
of Marcellus vest patterns and silk nap-
keen, together with a variety of other
articles not particularly recollected.

The above reward will be paid to any
person for discovering the Cash and Goods
and convicting the thief or thieves; or
Fifty Dollars for all the Goods, or in
proportion for any part of the Goods re-
covered.

It is hoped all well disposed persons will
interest themselves in discovering and
bringing to condign punishment the per-
petrators of this daring attack upon the
property of citizens.

J. & M. SCHOLFIELD.

January 2.

Such Printers as are disposed to de-
tect villainy are requested to insert the a-
bove.

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,

30 Ravens do.

6 Chefts of Souchong Tea,

Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,

West-India do. in hhds. and barrels,

Coffee in bags and barrels,

Holland Gin in barrels,

Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,

Castile Soap in boxes,

Shoes in boxes assorted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain

Snow, consisting of

43 Tons Plaster of Paris,

60 Casks of Lime,

10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,

115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,

40 Boxes of dipt Candles.

January 22.

William Hartman

Has for Sale at his Mill, or in Alexandria,

Plaster of Paris by the

ton, or ready ground by the bushel,

Indian Meal and Rye Meal, bolted or

unbolted,

Corn, or any other grain, ground for

toll at the mill.

At his Store in town,

Hay in bundles, Corn by

the bushel,

Loaf and lump Sugar by the hoghead

or barrel,

First and second quality James R

Tobacco, in kegs,

A few very good Mill Spindles,

Two good Scale Beams.

For Sale,

One Share in the Poto-

mac Company.

A number of valuable Lots in town.

Also, for Sale or Rent,

A valuable Brick House

on King street, now in the tenure of Tho-

mas Crufe.

To Let,

A two story Frame House

on Duke street, with a large garden and

well of good water at the door.

1st mo. 18

JUST RECEIVED,

COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings,
striped blankets and kersey duffels—For
sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age, on the usual credit.

Wm. HODGSON.

OR. 6.

For Sale,

Antigua Rum by the hhd.

Raisins by the box,

Sugar by the barrel,

Dates, fresh from the coast of Barbary,

With a variety of other

FRUITS and GROCERIES.

ABEL WILLIS.

The HOPE will sail for Norfolk

on Thursday next.

Jan. 11.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alex-

andria Library Company will please to

take notice, that an election will be held

at the Council Chamber, on Monday the

15th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

for a President and eleven Directors for

the ensuing year.

JAMES KENNEDY, sen. Sec'y.

Feb. 1.

Wanted to Purchase

Marine Shares of Alexandria. Ap-

ply to

WILLIAM HODGSON.

January 22.

Printing in all its variety exe-

cuted at this office.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the
Vendue Store,

About 1000 bushels of ground
ALUM SALT, in lots, at a credit of
60 days.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Feb. 6.

Vendue Master.

111E

Freeholders and Housekeepers

in the Town of Alexandria

WILL please to take notice,
That a POLL will be opened at the court
house in the council chamber, on the 9th
day of February next, at 10 o'clock in
the forenoon, for the purpose of electing
twelve proper persons to represent the cor-
poration, as Mayor, Alderman and Com-
mon-Councilmen for the present year.

CHARLES TURNER,

Feb. 6.

Sec'y.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-
cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince
Street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in
boxes from Lisbon,

Do. figs in frails,

30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,

Soft shell'd Almonds,

Tamarins.

Also,

Apples by the barrel,

Shellbarks do.

Good Cyder do.

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes

of a superior quality,

Queens Ware assorted,

And every other article in the GROCERY

LINE.

Thomas Simms.

Feb. 6. d
In obedience to a Decree of
the Court of Alexandria county, on Sa-
turday the sixth day of March next,
will be offered for sale on the premises,
for ready money,

A Lot of Ground

Containing half an acre; lying upon
the east side of Alfred street and south side
of Cameron street, in the town of Alex-
andria; extending on Alfred street 176
feet 7 inches, and on Cameron street 123
feet 5 inches. There are a convenient
two story frame dwelling house, with a
kitchen and other out houses upon the lot.
The lot is subject to an annual rent which
will be made known on the day of sale.
As the lot is large it will be divided into
smaller dividends, and sold either in par-
cels or altogether as will best suit purchas-
ers. This sale is made to satisfy a debt
due from Thomas Richards to Thompson
and Veitch.

JAMES KEITH,

JOHN JANNEY,

JOHN DUNLAP,

Com'rs.

Feb. 5.

JANNEY & PATON

Have just received and offer for Sale,

A quantity of New-England

Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2.

PETER NOWLAND,

HAIR DRESSER,

Has just received an assortment of

Wigs and Fillets,

from London.

Feb. 4.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to ex-
change for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's

Island Salt, and

40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine.

Wm. HODGSON.

Feb. 3.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tuesday, February 2.

JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. Ross, in presenting the memorial of the bar of Philadelphia, observed that it was not his intention to embarrass the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky, by moving, in the present stage of the business, its reference to the committee now proposed to be dissolved. He offered it, that the Senate having before them the opinions of a respectable set of men, might be properly impressed by them. The opinions expressed were unanimous and were strongly exhibited in a letter accompanying the memorial, addressed to his colleague and himself, and signed on behalf of the bar by Messrs. Dallas and McKean, the one the attorney of the district, and the other the attorney-general of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brackenridge rose and observed, that it would be recollected he yesterday gave notice, that he should this day move to discharge the select committee, to whom the judiciary bill was last week committed. As there are some gentlemen (continued Mr. B.) now in the Senate who were not present during any part of the discussion which that subject met with, I deem it proper to say a few words, as to its progress and as to the real situation in which it now rests.

Early in January, this discussion commenced on a resolution going to the unqualified repeal of the judiciary law of the last session. After many days debate, and at the moment when the question was about to be put on the resolution, a motion was made to transform it into a resolution for the amendment, instead of the repeal of the law. This was negatived. The resolution was then passed; a bill brought in, and carried to the second reading, when another motion was made to recommit it to a select committee, for the purpose of amending the system. This was also negatived. The bill was then ordered to its third reading, and on the question for its passage another motion was made for its commitment to a select committee, and carried by the casting vote of the chair. In this situation it now rests.

During the whole of the discussion, those who were in favor of the repeal uniformly argued and voted against any thing like amendments. They over and again avowed it as their opinion, that they would not consent to go into any amendments in the judiciary system, until that law was repealed; that they considered its existence as an insuperable bar to all amendments; and that indeed the only great amendment, which they wished for at this time, was a repeal of that law, the obnoxious tendencies of which were, cancer like, to be only certainly removed by going to its roots.

On the other hand the gentlemen in opposition contended, that the law was enacted & made with great deliberation and wisdom; that it was essential to the due administration of justice, and the peace of the nation; and that even admitting the courts and judges created by that law were useless and burdensome, yet congress had not the power to put down those courts and judges.

From this state of things, what can be expected from the labors of this committee? Can they on the one hand, forward the views of those, who carried to a third reading a bill to repeal a certain act which they considered as fundamentally vicious, by attempting to amend that act? On the other hand, can they forward the views of those who think this law the result of experience and wisdom, and moreover fastened on the nation by the constitution, by attempting to make radical changes in it? Can they in short, from two such contradictory and opposite opinions, opinions at variance in principle and not in detail, ever hope to produce any thing that will be satisfactory to both sides?—They cannot, and it appears to me impossible that gentlemen can seriously expect it.

I consider it, Mr. President (continued Mr. B.) as a great contest on principle, and not on detail. A committee cannot, and ought not to settle principles. On the floor of this house alone ought principles furnishing the ground work of legislation to be originated and settled. Details only are proper from your select committees.—We cannot abandon this

us, or be entangled in forms.—It must be settled.—We must on this floor meet the plain unqualified question of repeal. And in order that we may be enabled to do so, I now move you, that the committee to whom the bill was referred, on Wednesday last, be discharged from proceeding further therein.—The bill will then be ready for its passage; and the whole merits of the subject open to discussion.

Mr. Dayton said he would not have risen so soon in the debate, had the member from Kentucky been more correct in the information he had given the Senate. It must be recollected by the Senate, contrary to the gentleman's statement, that neither the first, second or third motions made on the subject were the same. The first motion was to revise and amend, instead of repeal, the act of the last session and was negatived; the second was to revise the whole judiciary system, and connecting therewith a provision to the judges, which had been disapproved of by one honorable gentleman, and all negatived; the third so far differed from the second, as to be agreeable to the honorable member, and was agreed to. A committee was appointed.—He recollected the anxiety of the friends of the honorable member, and of the honorable member himself, at not being one of the committee. He was sorry his anxiety had produced the extravagant proposition on the table. Is not the gentleman's ambition satisfied. He might have been contented with the agency he already had in this business. He had already delivered two speeches, that had been listened to with attention.

Gentlemen had in the first stages of this business been permitted to take their own course; while employed in the work of destroying the constitution, they were suffered to go on, until their course was arrested by the reference of the bill. He would ask, if when the subject was so referred for the purpose of revising the whole judiciary system, was it proper, wise or decent, to discharge the committee, without their asking their discharge? He trusted a majority would not be found to sanction such a step. He trusted one at least, perhaps many, would be found among those in favor of a repeal, who would vote against discharging the committee. He trusted that a regard to appearances would save them from sanctioning such a procedure. The committee had not been inattentive to their duty. No such thing was even suggested. He trusted, therefore, the proposition would be rejected, and that in its adoption would be found a practical comment on the conciliatory recommendation of the President, which had been echoed by gentlemen on that side of the house.

Mr. Ross said he had long had the honor of a seat in that house, and this was the first time he had ever heard a motion for the discharge of a committee unless by a member of the committee itself. And what is the reason assigned? Difference of opinion on principle. With whom existed this difference? Surely not with one political side, distinguished from another.—For we had just heard the opinions of gentlemen of high talents, and of firm adherence to the same politics as those of the honorable gentleman, stating that the system is susceptible of amendment; and yet still we say that it is not susceptible of amendment. Are gentlemen prepared to decide instantaneously, without information, against opinions so respectable? Surely this would not be legislating with accustomed caution. Are gentlemen prepared to say there is no middle ground? The wisest men deliberate the longest.—Why then not wait until the committee report? Hear what they offer. If bad reject it, but first hear. What appearance would this hasty procedure present? One day the Senate are equally divided, and by a caution and moderation, not easily forgotten, the bill is referred. Afterwards, though opinions strengthen on one side, all modification whatever is rejected, and the subject is brought forward for hasty decision. This Mr. Ross did not think wise. He hoped the house would proceed cautiously. He hoped they would not proceed by rapid steps to a point that might be attended with serious consequences.

Mr. Brackenridge. It is said that what I have done shall satisfy a modest man, and that my ambition should be satiated. But what ambition can I feel? What prospects of ambition lie

before me, in proposing the repeal of this law; when instead of opening prospects of office to me, the effect is directly the reverse by destroying those very offices? No, sir, my ambition on this as I trust it will be on all other occasions, is to put down a system fundamentally pernicious. I have stated the grounds on which I deem it so, and I am ready to meet the sentiment of my country.

We are now told that we are to suspend this business for a short time to stop us from feeling the death warrant of the constitution. Let me tell these gentlemen, whatever expressions of terror they may make, that they pass by my ear like the wind, and leave not a trace behind.—Where is the precipitation talked of? Did not the discussion originate on the 8th of January, and did not the business travel as slow as it could? Had not gentlemen acknowledged it had been fully and deliberately discussed? He knew but one subject which had been so fully discussed. What can this select committee do? Have gentlemen answered my arguments on this point? If our opinions on the constitutionality of the bill are so various and contradictory, what can we expect from the magic of a committee but delay? I am sure, therefore, gentlemen are not serious, when they profess an expectation that the report will furnish a plan of accommodation. The principle must be settled here.

Mr. Morris begged leave to mention that the statement made by the honorable member from Kentucky as fact was not fact. Half of it was true; the gentlemen had said we will listen to no amendment, we will have a simple repeal. But it was not true, that this side of the house had declared the system was pure, and admitted not of amendment. It had, on the contrary, been acknowledged by every member, that had spoken, to be capable of improvement, and gentlemen had been called upon to point out the defective parts.

But, says the gentleman from Kentucky, we will have no modification of the bill. Is that gentleman then the keeper of the consciences of half the house, and the other half too? This is a degree of presumption I never before heard of; that he should get up and say, that nothing could be offered which would be approved of. Mr. Morris believed a system could be devised better than either the old or the new one.

Yes, Mr. Morris said, he would appeal to the language of the gentleman himself, who told us that after all we were content to repeal the law so that we spared the judges. Did not a member from Connecticut declare, that he had voted against the law last session, believing it then, and still believing it to be a bad one. He could go on citing every member, that had spoken on this side, to the same effect.

Mr. Brackenridge replied, that the gentleman last up had mistaken what he had said, and built all his observations upon it. He appealed to the house, whether he had not stated in so many words, when he made the motion to-day, that all the gentlemen in the opposition had during the whole course of the discussion, contended that the courts and judges could not be put down? He had not said, that all the gentlemen in the opposition were opposed to any amendment of the system; and therefore, there was no possibility of the committee's forming any system to meet the wishes of both sides of the house.

Mr. Cooke spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. S. T. Mason said, he had thought his friend from Kentucky had stated grounds, that would not have been treated so rudely and abruptly by the gentleman from New-York, who had so sternly reproached him with the charge of presumption. His friend had stated truly, that the question was repeal, or not repeal; and it was on this question, that the house had so often decided. As to the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that to discharge the committee would be indecent and improper, he really did not see in what light it was so.—Committees were the mere creatures of the house; even the committees of the whole, and nothing was more common then to discharge them. This had been often done, and yet no complaint had been before heard of it.

[Mr. Mason here cited an instance in Senate, where two members of a com-

mittee of three were prepared to report, when the third member, who was against the report, on motion obtained the discharge of the committee.]

Mr. Anderson said, as he was one of the select committee he thought it his duty to inform the House, that on his making enquiry, he found it had been determined by the committee to admit of no amendments to the system that were not connected with a provision for the judges. This fact would enable the Senate to judge what prospect there was of a report that would be satisfactory to them.

Mr. Dayton contested the fact, and declared, that though one of the committee he had no recollection of it.

Mr. Dayton then went somewhat at large into the subject of reference.

Mr. Anderson replied.

Mr. Tracy observed, that in his opinion, few committees had been raised for more important purposes than that now proposed to be discharged; it had been raised for the purpose of considering and reporting such amendments as it would be expedient to make to the whole judiciary system of the United States. They had far but a short time; too short, he conceived to be prepared to decide on the objects for which they were appointed, with sufficient deliberation and maturity of thought. What light has been shed upon the subject since their appointment to alter the course of proceeding marked out by a constitutional majority of the Senate? If proper then, is it not equally proper now to aim at a plan of accommodation? No new arguments have been urged. Are gentlemen determined at all events not to change their opinions? This would be improper. Daily instances occur, he hoped they always would occur, and he was sure they would occur in proportion to our desire of imbibing correct truths, of altering our opinions. It will be recollected what fell from the chair on that memorable day, that if the object of gentlemen appeared to be delay, it would not be permitted; but when the House was nicely balanced, it was desirable to give an opportunity to those who desired to devise a plan of accommodation.

Are gentlemen sincerely for making the plan as unexceptionable as possible? They may have their wishes gratified, by giving an opportunity of improving it, and then, if our amendments are not agreeable to them, they may reject them.

Mr. Tracy said, he voted for the act of the last session, because he thought it a good one; he still thought it so; but he declared, that for the good of his country, he would sacrifice all his pride of opinion, and immolate it unhesitatingly whenever that good required it. Is not prudence and caution pre-eminently required at this time? Does not the state of parties—for parties there are—require that we should heal, instead of irritating their wounds. If in this body to-day, one party adopts a particular measure, and to-morrow another party by accident destroys it, what would be thought of our proceedings? Was this the dignified mode in which legislation should go on? he was sure gentlemen would not in their hearts say so.

Mr. Morris spoke against the motion.

Mr. Baldwin said, that from the subject as it now stood before the Senate, he was disposed to vote for the discharge of the committee, and that the Senate should itself proceed and finish the business.—His reason was that his own mind was made up to come to a decision on the main question, which has been for a month under discussion; and he had no reason but to believe that this was the safe with the other members of the Senate. He also thought there could not be expected a more favorable moment to come to a fair and proper decision. He hoped he should never be in any legislative assembly in which it would not be his wish to have the actual majority of both branches of the legislature make the laws and decide all legislative questions. It would give him great pleasure to see every member of the Senate present on this occasion; next to that was the pleasure of having reason to believe that the decision will now be the same as if the whole number was present; he had no doubt but it was generally so understood; this is the highest evidence that can be had in any deliberative assembly of what is their duty, and is the only thing that can be expected to give the most general and permanent satisfaction. He thought it very far from being a disrespect to the committee, or an unusual mode of proceeding; when the Senate

is not read they either it; whenever jority the whether or of an proceed in committee of amitte, as is of parliament. In the distlemen appear given up wh ed their stron excellency. last session, no The argumen on the incom the import in session, le compos He mult t cour of t was, at p they had not which has bee beginning of the country which they ed, be contin minds are mo can be given ments and ab to be pro, o other import now to be very unwe many p tems foll Congress dent that and restor longer at lea mittee he m that there w devising a n der of the be so likely one, especial tended that vicious and h be continued experience something nimous d presented The d Messrs. Wright, against it. The ques ed in our la charged.

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n the Senate

is not ready to proceed in a business, they either postpone, commit or adjourn it; whenever in the opinion of the majority the cause for the delay is removed, whether by the labors of a committee or of an individual member, the House proceed in the business, discharges the committee of the whole or the select committee, as is seen in every day's practice of parliamentary assemblies.

In the discussion of this morning, gentlemen appeared to have in a great degree given up what they had before considered their strong ground, viz. the superior excellency of the new judiciary system of last session, now proposed to be repealed. The argument this morning has turned on the incompetency of that system, and the importance of keeping the committee in session, to devise another new one, to be composed out of both the former ones. He must beg leave to submit to the candour of the gentlemen, whether if that was, at present, the state of their minds, they had not better let the old system, which has been in operation ever since the beginning of this government, with which the country is well acquainted, and to which they have been so much accustomed, be continued in operation, till their minds are more settled, and till more time can be given to mature and perfect amendments and alterations, which it seems now to be proposed to make as to juries, and other important provisions, which seem now to be in contemplation. He was very unwilling to distract the country by many propositions of new judiciary systems following each other every session of Congress; he thought it more clearly evident than before, that it was best to go on and restore the old system for a year or two longer at least. As a member of the committee he must declare it as his opinion, that there was very little prospect of their devising a new one, during the remainder of the present session, which would be so likely to be acceptable as the old one, especially as it had never been presented that the old one was so extremely vicious and intolerable, that it might not be continued a year or too longer, till experience and reflection could devise something in which we could be more unanimous than in any thing which has as yet presented itself.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Jackson, S. T. Mason, and Wright, for the motion, and Mr. Ross against it.

The question was then taken, as stated in our last, and the committee discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Martinique, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Jan. 8, 1802.

"The conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, of Peace between France and England, has been signed the 29th November."

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

FOR THE ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

What dire offence from playful causes springs,
What mighty contests rise from trivial things.

In tasks so bold can little men engage,
And in soft bosoms dwell such mighty rage?

BOLD indeed, Messrs. Printers, is the talk assigned us, and far more difficult than those which are daily presented us in the pages of Cicero, Homer and Xenophon. But where is the alternative?—Arraigned before the bar of the community, and charged with an act of hostility to unprotected females, are we not warranted, are we not compelled to address the same tribunal, with a view to vindicate our assailed good name? And we confidently trust that the following brief and correct narrative will obviate every unfavorable feature of the transaction, and place the affair in its real shape, which arose from a mere act of levity, and such an one, it is believed, as will not be thought unusual with boys of our age.

Walking last Sunday together for exercise and recreation, our attention was attracted by two mules in Col. Hooe's lane, a fore foot of each was secured by a short rope to its head or neck, and having heard that these animals are capable of making unusual progress on three legs, one of our company was disposed to ascertain the fact by experiment, and throwing a stick or stone for the purpose of putting them in motion, they, together with a horse and

two or three cows, rushed from a small recess in the lane. At this time we were unconscious of the presence of any human being near the scene of action, except our own party, and it was not until we ascended an eminence in front, that we discovered some females who appeared alarmed, and were seeking a shelter by the fences on each side of the way. Three of us repaired without delay to them, expressed our regret at the unforeseen consequence of our amusement, tendered the best apology in our power, and had reason to hope we stood exculpated.

While we still continue to regret the terror produced to the party of females by our frolic, we at the same time cherish a belief, that we shall stand completely acquitted of any intentional misconduct; and, in the language of our accuser, we leave it to the "considerate part of the community to appreciate" the Doctor's singular and magnanimous mode of attack.

Wm. SWANN,
A. DICK,
CAMELLUS GRIFFITH,
HERVEY LANE,
HUGH W. DENEALE.

Feb. 6.

We are requested by Dr. Douglass, to say, that all the blame attachable to any person, for the publication in Friday's paper, properly belongs to him, as it was made without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Byrne.

"Set a beggar on horseback and he will soon ride to the D—L."

No common saying ever grows into a proverb, unless grounded on fact and experience. The one just cited is proved to be true by daily observation. How rarely do we see a man rise suddenly from low life and narrow circumstances, to affluence and ease, without assuming airs which men accustomed to good company would be ashamed to take. Precisely such also, is the case of persons elevated to power, to which they had before been strangers.

"Drest in purple and fine linen,
They play such tricks before high Heaven
As wags his dog's tail."

Of this we have melancholy experience in the conduct of the present majority in Congress, styling itself Republican. After coaxing and cajoling the people—after seizing on all occasions, and with hypocritical assiduity, flattering every popular prejudice—after opposing and misrepresenting every salutary measure of government, and inflaming every popular discontent for twelve years past, they have at length succeeded in their pursuit of power, and have got the administration of the general government in their own hands.

But in what way they are likely to use the power they have thus obtained, the public will be able to judge by the proceedings in the House of Representatives on the 25th of January. The federal members it seems called for precise information relative to the expenses attending the collection of each of the different branches of internal revenue. For this purpose, they moved a resolution, and stated the reasons on which they grounded it. One democratic member rises, and calls for the reading of a paragraph out of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—this is all the reply made, and by silent vote the resolution is negatived.

On what precedent in the annals of the Federal government is this step grounded? Not surely on that, when the virtuous Giles, in order to support his bitter persecution of Mr. Hamilton, called for minute details, relative to the negotiation of certain foreign loans, and the application of the monies drawn from this quarter. No. The whole of the information here requested was furnished, although the majority of Congress then knew perfectly well that the object of the motion was, from motives of personal antipathy, to obtain means of criminating Mr. Hamilton—of ruining him in the opinion of the President, and of effecting his dismissal unheard. Contrast the proceeding of that house with the late conduct of the House of Representatives on the 25th ult.

The present majority refuse the information requested, and yet will not condescend to align the reasons of their refusal. They indulge the little passions of vulgar minds. They scorn to exercise power with politeness, but insult, by a silent vote, when they are not able to convince by argument. Knowing well the art they have used of late years to obtain the confidence of the people, they are perpetually suspecting the federal members of descending to the same little tricks in

pursuit of popularity. The guilty are always the most suspicious. They may, however, proceed with their silent votes, and their dumb majorities; but it will require a power of persuasion, beyond the reach of mere eloquence, to impress the popular mind with a belief, that men of such elevated and correct minds, and of characters so unblemished, as Messrs. Morris, Tracy, &c. in Senate, of Messrs. Griswold, Bayard, Dana and Rutledge, in the House of Representatives, would ever stoop so low, as to imitate the conduct of their democratic censors, and sacrifice their conscience and their duty, in pursuit of the most noxious and delusive of all phantoms, the meteor POPULARITY. [Cont. Ad.]

Translated for the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser from the "Bulletin Officiel de St. Domingue, of the 14th Jan.

In the name of the French Colony of St. Domingo.

ADDRESS.

Toussaint Louverture, Governor of St. Domingo, to the inhabitants of that colony.

Citizens,

I am informed that there are among you some insidious persons, one of whom has just been arrested, who delight in disorder, provoke the disunion of the citizens, and the disorganization of the actual state of things; who jealous of all I have done for the prosperity of this colony, seem to aim at nothing else than to see the country deluged with the blood of Frenchmen.

Since the news of the peace between France and England, which cannot be considered as certain, as long as government has not announced it to me officially, those evil-minded persons have circulated a report, that France will come with thousands of men to annihilate the colony and liberty. They scruple not to say, before officers and soldiers, who, from the beginning of the revolution, have shed their blood for the triumph of liberty and the prosperity of this island, that France will come to subdue them, that she will again throw the soldiers into bondage, and destroy the officers! How can they make use of such language? Do they think that France will without motive destroy her children of St. Domingo, who, equally conquerors of their external and internal enemies, have preserved this colony to her, and snatching it from the hands of anarchy, have rendered it flourishing; that she would finally pay with ingratitude men who have never ceased to deserve well of her? Happily, this wish, loudly manifested by corrupt men, is not that the greatest part of the citizens. Amidst the sorrows occasioned by their bad intentions, it is consoling to me, that I can say unto myself. There is amongst the inhabitants of this colony, worthy proprietors, well meaning people, and good fathers of families, who take no share in the corruption, are equally friends of the colony as of France, attached alike to liberty and to the prosperity of St. Domingo, and whole only with it peace, which alone can restore this colony to its ancient splendor. They shall not be deceived by the hope they have placed in me and in my companions in arms: they always will find in us a faithful protection, true friends, and zealous defenders. But you shall not find the same protection; our scorn is all you will obtain from us; you, who in order to kindle amongst us the fire of discord, ascribe to the French government libellous intentions and projects of destruction; who, to give it plausibility, confidentially assert that government would not send me my children when I asked for them, because it intended keeping them as hostages until it could effectuate its designs on this island, who to four the minds of the citizens and increase the number of the wicked report with the same impudence, that government will collect all the men of colour, and all the blacks who are in France, to send them to St. Domingo, and march them at the head of the army which is to be sent, as you say, to annihilate us. It is true, I have sent for my children, who are not yet arrived; but though I am very sorry for this delay, because I only asked for a property lawfully my own, I am nevertheless very far from entertaining the same thoughts as the malevolent do. More confident in the principles of the honor and equity of the French government, it never will enter into my heart to suppose it capable of the projects you impute to it. Persons of good faith, those attached to the prosperity of this country, impartial men who will reflect on what you advance, will not believe either

that when France abandoned this colony to herself, at a time when her enemies were disputing who should possess it, that she would, now that her own children have cleared it of its enemies, send hither an army to destroy men who have not ceased to serve her well, and to occasion the annihilation of the proprietors and the properties of the colony. They will feel that such a project could be the work of none but the enemies of St. Domingo, who like you, are jealous of its happiness; by men, in short, who have not shared in the trouble of those who have fought the enemies of the republic, as concurred in restoring tranquility, order and public prosperity. But should the injustice which you attribute to the French government be real, it is enough for me to tell you, that a child who knows the rights which nature has given over him to the authors of his existence, will shew himself obedient and submissive to his father and mother; and if regardless to his submission and obedience, his father and mother are so unnatural as to persist in annihilating him, there remains nothing to do for the child, but to resign his vengeance into the hands of God. I am a soldier; I dread not man; I fear God only.—If death must ensue, I shall die like a soldier of honor, who has nothing wherewith to reproach himself.

In the mean time, should that happen with which we are threatened by malevolence, I shall not the less continue, as usual, and conformably to the constitution, to cause persons and properties to be respected; to make the colony prosper, and to protect all individuals; but when the greatest protection shall be granted to peaceable men, it is my duty to pursue the mischievous and the disturbers of public repose.

In compliance therewith, the constituted authorities of the colony are invited to denounce to me all those who either by words or conduct, disturb the good order and tranquility we now enjoy, that I may give directions for their deportation as being unworthy to remain in a country they would wish to overthrow. I likewise recommend to all generals and commandants of the departments and districts the full and entire execution of my proclamation of the 3d Frimaire, and to meditate well all its parts, in order not to be misled in the dispositions which it contains.

Brave military men, generals, officers, sub-officers and soldiers do not listen to evil-minded people, who are never better pleased than when they see you perform what is wrong in order to have a pretext for dishonoring you. Attached to the soil of this colony, rally round your chief that it may flourish and be preserved in its present state of prosperity. Always in the path of honor, I will shew you the way you ought to pursue. You are soldiers; it becomes you, as faithful observers of subordination and of all military virtues, to conquer or die at your post.

The present address shall be printed, read and published wherever it shall be deemed expedient, transcribed on the registers of the administrative and judiciary bodies, and forwarded all over the colony.

At Port-Republican, 29th Frimaire, year 10 of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

The Governor of St. Domingo,
(Signed) TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sales on Wednesday the 10th instant,

Twenty crates of Liverpool Ware, well assorted, and a quantity of Salt in lots of 400 bushels, on a credit of 60 days for approved negotiable notes.

H. and T. MOORE,
Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

Anniversary Ball.

Gentlemen disposed to subscribe to a birth night ball, are requested to meet at Gaffy's this evening, at six o'clock, to elect managers.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Was stolen from on board the ship Paulina, lying at Wilson's wharf, last night, about 20 fathoms of 44 inch hawser, 1.3d wore. The above reward will be given to any person or persons for convicting the thief or thieves, by

JOHN BORROWDALE.
Feb. 8. —

Call given for clean linen and cotton ragat this office.

FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the brig Little Sally, capt. Conant,
 From Rhode-Island, now landing and consisting of
 French Brandy,
 Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)
 Country Gin,
 West-India Rum, N. England do.
 Loaf Sugar,
 Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,
 R. I. Cheese of an excellent quality,
 Seal Leather,
 Ruffia and raven Duck and Sheetings,
 Cordage, 1 bale of Picklenburgs, &c.
For Sale, Freight or Charter,
 The said brig Little Sally, burthen about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and well equipped. Apply to
J. G. LADD.
 Jan. 4. d

A. HENDERSON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE,
 At their Warehouse on Union street,
 Madeira Wine by the pipe or half pipe,
 Old Jamaica Spirits, } by the hhd.
 West-India Rum, }
 Continental do. }
 Brown Sugar by the hhd. or barrel,
 Coffee by the bag,
 Hyson and Souchong Tea by the chest,
 Ruffias by the cask,
 A quantity of Allum Salt,
 And a few tons bar Iron assorted.
 Feb. 1. d31 e03t

A great Bargain.
THE subscriber intending to go to France early in the spring, offers for sale, at a very low rate for cash, all the
JEWELRY
 he has now on hand, consisting, of Gold and Silver Watches of different denominations, gold watch chains, gold ear rings and bobs, bracelet buckles, necklaces, gold rings, gold lockers, and a great variety of other articles too tedious to mention

ANTOINE CAYOL,
 Prince street, opposite Dr. Dick's, and next door to Mr. Miller's.
 Feb. 1. e03t
Extract from the "Act of the Corporation of Alexandria for the Extinction of Fire."
 "Sec. 7. If any person who shall be present at any fire shall neglect or refuse to obey the order or direction of any officer who shall be appointed by any fire company now established, or which may be hereafter established, knowing him to be an officer, such person shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Dollars—Provided the name of such officer shall have been first published in one of the public papers printed in the town."

At a meeting of the Friendship Fire Company on Monday, January 11, 1802, the following officers were duly elected for the present year, viz.
 Alexander Smith, 1st }
 Aaron Hewes, 2d } **Commanders.**
 William Halley, 3d }
 John Hunter, } **Subordinate**
 John Longden, } **Directors.**
 Walter Blunt, }
 Mathew Robinson, } **Regulators.**
 Joseph Thornton, }
 Charles M'Knight, }
 William Rhodes, }
 Ephraim Evans, } **Trustees.**
 Richard Weightman, }
 William Paton, }
 January 26. e07t

To Hire,
 By the Month or Year,
 A young Negro Man. He has served as a domestic servant, is cleanly and active, and of a good temper.
 Apply to
Dr. DOUGLASS.
 Jan. 29. e07t

JUST PUBLISHED,
By Cotton & Stewart,
 And for Sale at their Book Store,
 Price 37½ Cents,
Certain Acts of the Commonwealth of Virginia for regulating the Militia, and of the Congress of the United States, more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States, with the Rules and Articles of war.

FOR SALE,
An elegant GELDING.
 Enquire of the Printers.
 January 26. d3t

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

SAMUEL BISHOP,
STATIONER and BOOKSELLER,
Respectfully informs the public that he has received a fresh supply of the following esteemed Medicines from Lee and Co. Baltimore, who have appointed him their only Vender in Alexandria.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
FOUR YEARS

Have scarcely elapsed since the introduction of HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES into general use, yet in this short period upwards of

One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation have received benefit from this extraordinary remedy, in various complaints arising from worms and from obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine, which is innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, or the most delicate pregnant lady should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels, removing whatever is foul or offensive within, particularly that stinky humor from whence worms and many fatal disorders proceed.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

The celebrity acquired by the Worm Lozenges, particularly in the city of Baltimore, renders the further publication of certificates in their favor, an unnecessary expense.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Tere or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tania, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are dyspepsia, breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the feet—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and foetid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and limbs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Cathartic thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

Hamilton's
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of
 Nervous disorders, }
 Consumptions, }
 Lowness of spirits, }
 Loss of appetite, }
 Impurity of the blood, }
 Cystical affections, }
 Inward weakness, }
 Seminal weakness, }
 Foul albus, (or whites) }
 Barrenness, }
 Violent cramps in the }
 stomach and back, }
 Indigestion, }
 Melancholy, }
 Scurvy in the stomach, }
 Pains in the limbs, }
 Relaxations, }
 Involuntary emissions, }
 Obsolete gleet, }
 Impotency, &c. &c. }

The principal operations of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it; braces, without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into languor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labours, or of injudicious treatment herein.

The most obstinate semina gleet, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humor, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, and strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obduracy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, extensive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains and bruises, white swellings, old ulcers, and relaxations, numbness and weakness of the joints, stiffness of the neck, pains of the side, head ache, twelled faces, frozen limbs, and every similar complaint. It prevents chilblains, or chapped hands, and the effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

The extract is celebrated for removing cold & windy complaints in the stomach and bowels, flying pains, and other spasmodic affections.

The testimony of thousands, and daily experience, sufficiently prove the superiority of the above medicine over all others, in the cure of the maladies we have enumerated.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.
 A sovereign remedy for colds, Catarrhs, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Sore Throats, and Apoplexy and Convulsions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colic, which are often attended with fatal consequences—Life never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constiveness—sickness at the stomach, and feverish head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.
 So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant materials (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scabs, tetter, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.

The DAMASK LIP SALVE.
The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.
 An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without given pain.
Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE EYE-WATER.
 A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eye, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, distillations of rheum, quinsiness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure them—remedies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.
 The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The ANODYNE ELIXIR,
 For the cure of all kinds of Head-Ache.
CHURCH'S COUGH DROP.
INFALLIBLE AGUE and FEVER DROPS.
 For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed that a supply has now been received of

THE PATENT
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,
 Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this medicine (a great proportion of them after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal Poison however deeply rooted in the constitution, and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of mercury.

The mildness of the Vegetable Specific is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to venereal patients in a state of pregnancy, with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system, or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

ANDERSON'S PILLS.
GOWLAND'S LOTION.

A liberal allowance made wholesale purchasers by application to Lee & Co. Baltimore. Country Printers and Storekeepers will find it advantageous to keep a constant supply of the above Medicines, and will be treated with on liberal terms.—Lee & Co. will give the highest prices in cash for BLACK SNAKE ROOT, GINSENG and BEE'S WAX.
 November 16.

NOTE—The above Medicines are also sold by John Shaw, at the Post-Office, Leesburg.

The Subscriber will SELL

OR
EXCHANGE for approved land near the Blue-Ridge,
A valuable Tract of Land
 in Northumberland county, two miles from the court-house, and near the bank of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres. This tract is divided into two plantations, on the one there is a brick dwelling house 50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A farm-house 20 by 16 feet designed for an overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equalled by few, and the prospect excelled by none in the state. The house is situated on a high hill and commands an extensive view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake bay. There is a creek abounding with the finest fish and oysters, which terminates the flat land of this tract, that is navigable for bay craft, and affords an excellent landing place within half a mile of the house. On this part of the tract there is an excellent bearing apple and peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of oak and hickory timber, for the use of the plantation, besides a large quantity of pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few out houses, such as tenants generally have about them. This part of the tract is as well situated for farming as any lands in Virginia. It is well watered, has a sufficiency of timber for its support, and flourishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will make such a purchase without viewing the premises, all that is necessary to add is that Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will shew the whole, and is fully authorized to make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be supplied with stock of all kinds necessary and sufficient for the plantation.

Feb. 19. law.

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack, About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria.

172 acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish ponds, and two vacant mill seats.

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres above mentioned, upon which are several stone quarries and fish ponds.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
 Alexandria.
 June 29. law

Was left at the Bar of
 M'Knight's tavern, the 13th day of July last, by a waggoner, of the name of James Nutt, a bundle of wearing apparel. The owner may have it again on application at the bar of the same house, and paying expences.
 Jan. 29. law 3t

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.

Vol. 11.

On W

At ten o'clock

Rum

Sugar in

Coffee in

Soap and

Raisins in

Starch in

Tobacco in

A quanti

Kendal

Kerseys,

Halfstie

Plaids,

Duffels,

Irish an

German

Calicoes

Shawls, P

Ladies' Silks

Sewing Silks

Feb. 8.

On

At ten o'clock,

3d and

Jamaica R

French

Holland

Teneriffe

Cordials

Sugar in

Molasses in

Rice in tierce

Soap in boxes

Queens and

Handsome alfo

30 boxes Ha

Cotton in ba

A variety of

—AMON

Broad and

Flannels

Carpet

Irish an

Worsted

Calicoes

A varie

Kerchiefs and

Table Cloth

Boots and Sh

Hardware, a

A number of

P.

Feb. 8.

On the 11

W

A ne

and Dwe

near the

stand is eq

on Prince

in depth 78

alley; subj

Pounds. Term

previous to the

P. G. M

January 23.

Sale

Will be added

Tw

Ware, w

Salt in lo

60 days

Feb. 8.

8 Cash

clean Rags,